

Last-minute Offerings

The advertising in a morning paper is written at night for next morning's paper. For that day's customers it carries the latest offerings.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

NO. 4180.

Weather—Probably Showers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918.

ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

"Achievements"

J. E. Jones says: "If you expect to score, be a self-starter. Henry Ford has a monopoly on the cranking method."

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THIS OATH---WHY NOT YOU?

ON THE anniversary of America's entry into the great war I affirm my undivided loyalty to the cause for which we fight; the cause of justice and human liberty. I gladly lay upon the altar of the nation's need my material possessions, my bodily strength and my mental powers to serve and to save America and those ideals for which it stands, and to keep the Stars and Stripes on high with honor, I pledge my hand, my heart and my life.

Nation's Pledge for Liberty Day,
Endorsed by President Wilson

URGES PATRIOTIC RESPONSE TO DUTY'S CALL

By WILLIAM G. McADOO,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The campaign for the Third Liberty Loan will be opened today, the first anniversary of the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

This date will forever be a consecrated day in American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nationwide drive for another liberty loan.

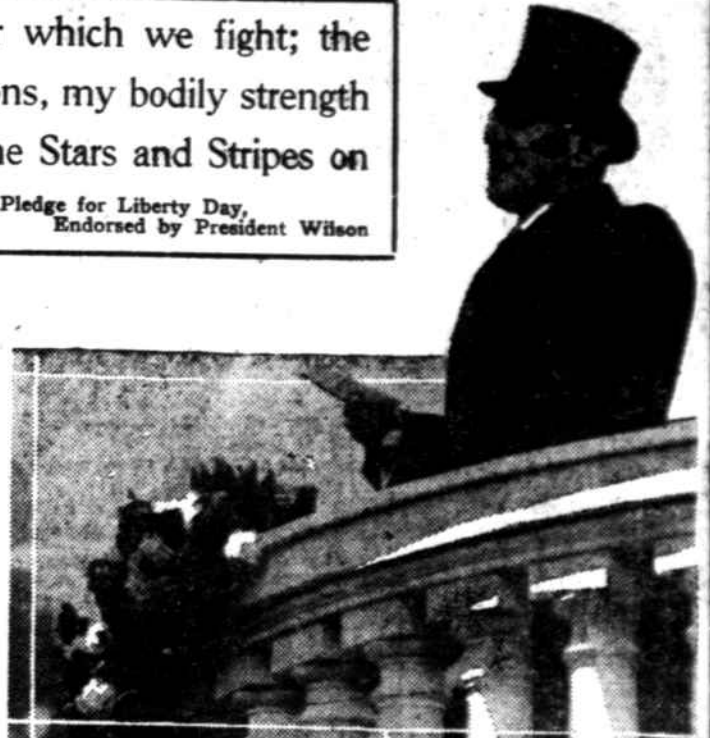
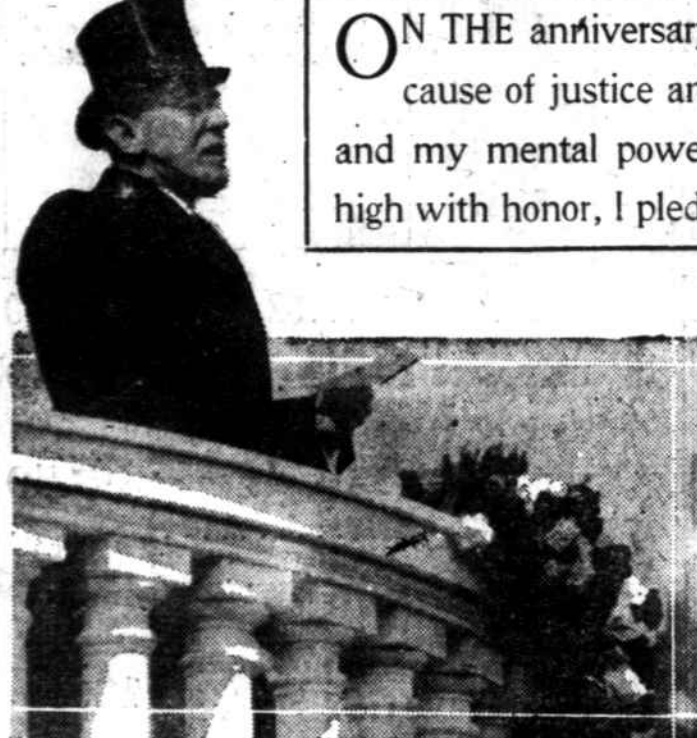
The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town and hamlet in the country, that will truly express the spirit of aroused America.



On this date every American should pledge anew to his government the full measure of his resources, and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that impels our gallant sons in the trenches of France and on the waters of the Atlantic to shed their blood in America's sacred cause.

To carry forward America's essential part in this war for righteousness and justice, every man and woman in the country must lend their available means to the government; and I know of no more fitting time for such a patriotic response to the call of duty than the beginning of the second year of the war.

W. G. McAdoo



PRESIDENT DESIRES LAW TO CHECK MOB VIOLENCE

Congress Decides Teeth Must Be Put Into Existing Espionage Law Immediately.

SENATE DELAYS THE MEASURE

Mob violence must be ended. This edict was issued from the White House late yesterday at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting. To make it effective the administration will urge the immediate enactment of pending legislation, which would empower the Federal government to deal severely with the several forms of disloyalty.

President Wilson is said to regard the growing tendency of communities to make and execute their own laws, to suit the suspicions of the hour, as representing a serious menace to the country. The cause is attributed to the existing laws "without teeth," and under which the Department of Justice has been unable to get convictions in the courts.

Brought to Head.

The circumstances surrounding the lynching at Collinsville, Ill., of Robert P. Praeger, an alleged pro-German, brought the issue to a head. The incident is declared to be a characteristic example of a disposition by the American people to settle problems in their own way when the laws are inadequate.

The seriousness with which the subject was presented at the Cabinet meeting is said to have emphasized the determination of the President to minimize disorders growing out of exaggerated patriotic impulses, such as have developed in various districts recently.

In this connection Congress may be asked to enact a statute, in addition to the proposed amendments to the Espionage Act, which would make amenable to the Federal Government as well as to the state, all persons who participate in mob violence.

The purpose of the move to amend the espionage law is to suppress the seditious utterances of soap-box orators, and make possible the punishment of spies by severe penalty.

Attorney General Gregory and Postmaster General Burleson, seated at the White House with the President for considerable time after other Cabinet members had been excused. On leaving the Attorney General said:

"Lynching is not now a violation of any Federal statute. The Department of Justice is prevented in this way of making an example of misguided individuals who blacken the record of the country by organizing mobs and creating disorders."

Penalties Provided.

"Some of the penalties provided in the existing laws are absurd. Spies can not be given the punishment that such crimes deserve. Only in the most aggravated cases, under the present laws can the death penalty be invoked for this offense."

P. Master General Burleson was in entire sympathy with this phase of the Administration policy. He said:

"Americans are a patriotic people. If they feel the laws are inadequate it has been shown time after time they will adopt measures of their own. We must take the necessary steps to prevent such disorders before they get beyond bounds. The population of the country is now deeply stirred by war enthusiasm and officers of the law must have authority to prevent this enthusiasm from getting improper direction at times."

"The charge made in the Senate on Tuesday that the pending amendments are intended as a further infringement on the liberties of the press are ridiculous."

"Let me tell you, if we had not been given the law even as it stands today conditions would be much worse than those which are now causing concern."

"It is not the liberty of the press we desire to curtail, but non-box seditious and German propaganda must be brought within reach of proper punishment."

Text of Bill.

The Overman and Walsh amendments introduced at the suggestion of the Department of Justice have been consolidated. If enacted the espionage act would be strengthened to the following extent:

"Whoever, when the United States

SELECTS' CALL TO BE SENT TO STATES TODAY

Proclamation by President Regarding Induction Also Expected.

CROWDER'S MEN BUSY

Draft to Be Computed on Original Basis of Population.

A call for 150,000 drafted men to be inducted into military service during April, which it was intended to issue yesterday, was held up by a delay incident to the computation of quotas under the old method. The increase from 150,000, which the original plans provided for inducting into the military service this month, has been definitely settled upon, it was said at the office of the provost marshal general. It was stated that the call would go out today and be made available for publication Sunday morning.

Accompanying the draft call, it is understood, President Wilson will issue a proclamation announcing the decision to call men subject to draft earlier and in larger numbers than had been planned. The knowledge that such a proclamation is being prepared at the White House was interpreted as further indication of the renewed determination to speed up America's assistance to the allies. The President is determined that the "United States shall go the limit."

Hurry Call for Crowder.

Provost Marshal Gen. E. H. Crowder received a hurry call from Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell yesterday afternoon. General Crowell plans for speeding up the second draft were understood to have been discussed at the conference, which consumed considerable time.

Officers of the Provost Marshal General's staff worked under rush orders yesterday. Without the authority provided for in the pending legislation, draft calls must be computed on the original basis of estimated population. The figures for each State must be prepared separately and a separate order issued to the governor of each State.

Another cause of delay in issuing the call was the fact that the quota

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OUTPUT OF PIANOS WILL BE REDUCED

Manufacturers Agree to Limit Production During War.

Following the lead taken by the automobile manufacturers, brewers and glass men, representatives of the musical instrument industry, including pianos, agreed to a 30 per cent output of their product for April and May. This was brought about at conferences with the Fuel Administration and the War Industries Board. Meanwhile the manufacturers will confer with the War Industries Board for a transfer of war work to the instrument factories wherever possible.

Several Killed in Explosion.

Elizabeth City, N. J., April 5.—Several persons were killed tonight in an explosion on a steamer. The vessel, which carried a full cargo, will be a total loss, it was declared.

ARMED JAPANESE GUARD VLADIVOSTOK EMBASSY

An armed force of Japanese was landed yesterday from cruisers to guard the Japanese embassy at Vladivostok. The intervention followed the killing of one Japanese and the wounding of two others by five Russians who entered a Japanese office and demanded money.

Future action of the Japanese navy will be influenced by the attitude of the Russians. It is understood that the Japanese naval force is ample to cope with any hostile move by the unruly element of the city.

The landing of the Japanese was reported to the state department late yesterday by the American consul. Up to a late hour details of the Japanese action were lacking. The Japanese embassy here declined to comment upon the situation, except to say that the move was in line with their policy to use armed forces to guard the lives of Japanese citizens.

Among those sent today to Ogishiro, Ga., were Dr. Karl O. Breitling, friend of Dr. Karl Muck; Baron von Habsburg, Dr. Isaac Straus, Joseph von Bruck, and Maurice von Seebeck, who had served in France as an interpreter on Gen. Pershing's staff.

The men were taken in police automobiles from the Tomba prison to the station. They were dressed by a throng of men and women. When cries of "shoot them," "shoot them," resounded, the authorities sent hurriedly for police reserves.

THREATENING FIRE BURNS WAR PLANS

Second Alarm Sounded for Menacing Blaze at Navy Department Annex—Watchman Believes It Was Started by Negro.

Fire, which may have been of an incendiary nature, destroyed a quantity of valuable blueprint drawings pertaining to naval construction last night when flames, which originated on the first floor, swept through to the top of the four-story Navy Department Annex, at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and did damage to the extent of \$3,500.

Just before the flames were discovered by H. J. McKane, the night watchman, a suspiciously appearing colored man was seen standing near the side door near

Suspect Negro.

McKane declared last night that he did not like the looks of the man, but shortly after observing him he smelled smoke and rushed to the basement to investigate. Not finding anything wrong in the basement he reappeared to find the entire front of the building enveloped in flames. The negro had disappeared.

McKane immediately turned in the alarm and as soon as the fire companies appeared a second alarm was turned in bringing out in all five companies 2, 1, 2, 16, 8, 14, 2, 6, and Truck Companies 2, 2, 4, and 9.

H. C. Brunner, chief clerk of the naval construction and repair department which is quartered in the annex, happened to be in the neighborhood when the fire broke out and he, with W. M. Wallace, chief draftsman, entered the building to examine the extent of damage.

When they reached the fourth floor they found that an entire table of valuable blueprints were charred beyond recognition. Many of the rooms on the lower floors were cut off but although many of the drawings in these quarters were badly smoked it did not seem to worry the officials so much as the

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GIRL ASSAULTED, THEN MURDERED

Odenton, Md., April 5.—Miss Dora Ebert, a young white woman, 21 years of age, was criminally assaulted and murdered near here late this afternoon as she was returning to her home about four miles from Odenton.

Negro Suspect.

Archie Isaacs, a negro trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested by Camp Meade military police authorities and turned over to Chief C. G. Pritchard, of the Maryland State police, detailed to Camp Meade.

Miss Ebert, it is said, was returning to her home, which lies about four and one-half miles south of Odenton. She was attacked and killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near Fawcett station, about a mile and a half from her home.

First word of the tragedy was brought to a patrol of the Camp Meade military police by Isaacs, who said he had found the young woman beside the tracks. Her body was found by the military police and brought to Camp Meade, where she was pronounced dead by physicians.

Isaacs left immediately after informing the police of the murder.

Search for colored soldiers was followed by Isaacs, who had disappeared. A small section of woods between Camp Meade and Glenburnie was surrounded and Isaacs captured and turned over to Chief Pritchard.

He denied guilt of the crime and said he was walking north along the Pennsylvania tracks when he came upon the body of the young woman.

On his left cheek was a fresh scar, which police say might have been caused by the baton in crumpled hat lying beside the young woman.

A wound, evidently inflicted by a heavy club, was found on the back of Miss Ebert's head.

Every effort was made by Camp authorities and Chief Pritchard to keep the news of the tragedy from spreading over the countryside. Isaacs was taken to the Naval Academy Junction station of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, handcuffed and there placed on a train and taken to Baltimore.

There was some fear expressed that when the news of the assault and murder became generally known mob violence would be dealt out to the arrested negro, and his whereabouts were kept secret.

Isaacs said that he had seen a colored soldier in company with the girl earlier in the day.

Justice John Watts, of Odenton, notified the authorities at Camp Meade and with 500 members of the military police Justice Watts searched the surrounding country.

Several colored soldiers were found within the territory searched, and taken to Camp Meade, but the authorities deny that the negroes had anything to do with the death of the woman. By permission of Justice Watts, the authorities at Camp Meade removed the body to the base hospital at the camp. The justice will hold an inquest this morning. Miss Ebert was well known at Odenton and lived with her parents, whose farm is within the maneuvering grounds at Camp Meade.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE STARTS; ALL PREPARED

Film Stars Give Advance Entertainment to Press; Exhibits Parade Ready.

MANY METHODS USED

Speeches, Posters, Music, Film, War Trophies, All to Catch Spare Dollars.

The least duty we can perform is to lend our money, every available dollar we have or can save, to our government in order that our gallant sons may be supplied with all they need to save America.

This was the keynote for the Third Liberty Loan campaign sounded last night by Secretary McAdoo, on the eve of the campaign's opening this morning. It was the last word spoken before President Wilson, his entire Cabinet and hundreds of public men and women take the platform to open a nationwide campaign, such as the country has never seen.

President in Baltimore.

Every city and town in the United States will hold its own meetings to boost the loan. President Wilson, speaking at Baltimore, will sound a message reaching every hamlet. Second in interest will be St. Louis, where Vice-President Marshall will address a huge gathering. Secretary McAdoo will open the campaign in Philadelphia, and Secretary Daniels will be in Cleveland.

Officials here are bending every energy toward an early and decisive over-subscription for the \$200,000,000 worth of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds. Interest on the special war exhibits borrowed from the French and Italian governments, speeches, music, posters, motion pictures—all these and many other instruments will be used to stimulate interest in bond purchasing.

The Kaiser's drive on the west front, it was predicted last night, will find resounding answer in America's Third Liberty Loan subscriptions.

Italian Exhibit.

A three weeks' sale of bonds will be opened at 2:30 today in the President's room of the Union Station, which is an Italian war exhibit. It will mark the first opportunity of the public to inspect the Presidential suite at the big terminal.

The exhibit, and automatically the liberty loan drive, will be opened by Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Italian ambassador, who will be accompanied by members of his staff. The local liberty loan managers at this branch will be headed by Mrs. Louis Brownlow.

The battered nose of an Austrian submarine sunk by the Italians in the Adriatic and an arsenal of mines which it carried are perhaps the most interesting of the exhibits. Arranged throughout the room are trench mortars, incendiary, aerial and dirigible bombs, aerial and naval guns, spiked clubs used by Austrian soldiers to dispose of dying antagonists. Alpine outfits, hydroplane and aeroplane tor-

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HUN ARMIES NEAR AMIENS AFTER FIERCE BATTLES

Gen. Foch Expects to Stop Advancing Germans Without Calling Upon the Reserves.

ALLIES FULL OF CONFIDENCE

London, April 5.—Another day of incessant, reckless massed assaults by the Germans on a front of forty-five miles—between Montdidier and Arras—has brought the Teuton menace gravely closer to Amiens from three directions, particularly due east of the big base, where the Germans, after paying an appalling toll of blood stood little more than nine miles away.

At the same time fresh German divisions in a terrific onslaught on the front north and south of Albert tried to pierce the British right flank to force a cave-in of Haig's front to Arras and northward. They did not break through, but dented the British line south of Albert, driving southwestward along the Albert-Amiens railway. North of Albert the Germans were held in bloody check.

Fail to Break Line.

Their whole left flank from Montdidier to Noyon remains paralyzed. Vicious thrusts southward from Montdidier to turn the French front failed. The French hit back and dented the German line in places, places after beating off massed assaults of 35,000 picked shock troops with "cruel losses" to the foe.

Summarized, the situation tonight was that the peril to Amiens had increased ominously after an all day battle which showed no signs of slackening when darkness fell, that the British right was endangered by the German advance below Albert, but that the French line from Montdidier to Noyon was intact, and even improved. Foch, therefore, said holds the whip hand against the southern leg of the German wedge. Patiently he is holding the balance in reserve, but he may—and perhaps must—strike within the next 12 hours.

Allies Confident.

Before going into details of today's battle it cannot be too strongly emphasized that confidence on the allied side is not only unshaken, but unshakable, but stronger today than when the Germans took their first powerful leap two weeks ago yesterday. Curiously enough, the most encouraging official word today was that contained in the Paris war office's day communiqué, to the effect that the assaults on the French line were delivered by numerically greatly superior forces.

For this is taken to mean that Foch insists upon watchful waiting rather than hasty, premature action. He has refused to do the Germans the favor of throwing his reserve army into the fray until he is sure the psychological moment is near. Each blow may come when the Germans, intoxicated by their successes, embark on their final dash to Amiens.

The last twenty-four hours have been unusually quiet on the American sector. Artillery activity was below normal and few enemy planes were seen. The position of Amiens now is admittedly critical. But equally critical is the position of the German left flank. The attack on the flank is presently brought up to a level with the center, or the French front is turned, even the capture of Amiens would not only avail the Germans nothing, but may prove a terrible boomerang. There is one alternative: That the Germans succeed in breaking the British Albert-Arras front, provided, however, that they are strong enough in the south to hold the French.

Today's developments in the battle of Amiens were about as:

German center—Draw a vertical line through Hamel, between the Ancre river and the Luce brook. That was the attacking base due east of Amiens. From this line, the German divisions, re-grouped and reinforced, the path paved by a terrific bombardment by the new brought up Krupp and Skoda guns, stretched from the Luce brook

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Heat and Be Well at Gove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. For report in the world. No invalids, no children under 18.—Adv.

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